

## Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**—Opera, "Leda."  
**THEATRE.**—"Otto the German."  
**FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.**—Booth in "The Fool's Revenge."  
**PARK THEATRE.**—Lotta as "La Ciole."  
**PAUL J. MINISTERS' OPERA HOUSE.**  
**ST. JAMES' THEATRE.**—Opera, "Bells of Corville."  
**URSON SQUARE THEATRE.**—"Mother and Son."  
**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**—"Our Club."  
**ACADEMY OF DESIGN.**—Landscape Exhibition.  
**AMERICAN INSTITUTE.**—Exhibition.  
**ASSOCIATION HALL.**—The Rev. P. S. Henson, D.D.  
**CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—77th St. Organ Concert.  
**CHECKING HALL.**—Concert, Di Cosola.  
**CHECKING HALL.**—Concert, Landry-Bore.  
**GIBSON'S ART GALLERY.**—"Christ."  
**GIBSON'S GALLERY.**—"The Boy and Night."  
**NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.**—Day and Evening.  
**ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.**—12 to 10 P. M. Fair.  
**71ST REGIMENT ARMORY.**—Promenade Concert.

## Index to Advertisements.

**AMUSEMENTS.**—3d Page—6th column.  
**BANKRUPT NOTICES.**—4th Page—5th column.  
**BOARDS AND ROOMS.**—3d Page—5th column.  
**BUSINESS CHANGES.**—7th Page—6th column.  
**BUSINESS NOTICES.**—3d Page—5th column.  
**COUNTRY BOARD.**—3d Page—5th column.  
**DANCING ACADEMIES.**—6th Page—3d column.  
**DIVORCE NOTICES.**—7th Page—6th column.  
**DRY GOODS.**—3d Page—4th, 5th and 6th columns.  
**EXCURSIONS.**—3d Page—5th column.  
**FINANCIAL.**—7th Page—6th column.  
**FRUIT WAREHOUSE.**—3d Page—5th column.  
**HOTELS.**—3d Page—5th column.  
**HOUSE AND FURNISHING WARE.**—3d Page—5th column.  
**ICE CREAM.**—7th Page—6th column.  
**INSTRUCTIONS.**—6th Page—2d column.  
**LECTURES AND MEETINGS.**—3d Page—6th column.  
**LEGAL NOTICES.**—6th Page—3d column.  
**LOST AND FOUND.**—7th Page—6th column.  
**MARRIAGE AND SLAVE MARRIAGE.**—6th Page—3d column.  
**MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.**—5th Page—3d column.  
**MISCELLANEOUS.**—7th Page—6th column; 8th Page—6th column.  
**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**—3d Page—5th column.  
**NEW PUBLICATIONS.**—6th Page—1st and 2d columns.  
**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**—6th Page—6th column.  
**RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.**—6th Page—6th column.  
**SAVINGS BANKS.**—7th Page—6th column.  
**SPECIAL NOTICES.**—3d Page—5th column.  
**SITUATIONS.**—3d Page—4th and 5th columns.  
**TELEGRAMS.**—3d Page—4th and 5th columns.  
**STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS.**—6th Page—3d and 4th columns.  
**TEACHERS.**—6th Page—3d column.  
**TO LET.**—COUNTRY PROPERTY—6th Page—5th and 6th columns.

## Business Notices.

A CORRUPT, a cold or horse-cure, instantly relieved by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. 25 cents.  
**DAILY TRIBUNE.** Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.  
**SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.** Mail Subscribers, \$5 per annum.  
**WEEKLY TRIBUNE.** Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.  
 Terms, cash in advance.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1878.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

**FOREIGN.**—Fifteen million dollars of the Cuban loan have been subscribed in Paris. There is great distress in Sheffield, England. Passants, who tried to kill King Humbert, manifested perfect unconcern when under examination. No reply having been received from Shere Ali up to yesterday, the British troops are about to invade Afghanistan.

**DOMESTIC.**—The Town of De Ruyter, N. Y., has voted to repudiate \$103,000 of its bonds. A post office in Alabama has been abolished, because the Postmaster sold stamps illegally and then arrested the special agent who reported against him. Further details in regard to election frauds in the South are printed to-day. Mr. Glover is about to renew his campaign against Dr. Linderman. Thomas H. Fowles (Philadelphia), is dead. Captain Browning, of the 7th Infantry, has seized the safe, books, etc., at the Crow Agency, and has deposed Agent Frost.

**CITY AND SUBURBAN.**—All trustworthy authorities declared that the body of A. T. Stewart had not been recovered, and that the arrests of real criminals had been made. In the Vanderbilt will case Bishop McTear was cross-examined at length by Judge Black. Charles W. Pontez testified in his own behalf in the Union Trust forgery case. Insurance officers commented on the strange case of Colonel Dwight. There was a marked increase of interest at the Murphy meetings. Seven school Commissioners were appointed. Gold, 109½, 109¼, 109½. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 99½ cents. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains) 85½ cents. Stocks generally dull and lower, closing weak.

**THE WEATHER.**—THURSDAY local observations indicate partly cloudy weather, with chances of occasional light rain. Thermometer yesterday, 46°, 47°, 47°.

One poll has been found in South Carolina where the negroes voted the Democratic ticket. They did it before the muzzles of Democratic revolvers. Some one should break the news gently to Wade Hampton.

The Southern Democrats who object to the reappearance of "the bloody shirt" forget that they revived it themselves in the late campaign, adopted it as a Democratic uniform, and made it the signal of outrage, and sometimes of death, to ignorant and helpless blacks.

It is clearly shown now that Wade Hampton is not responsible for the outrages in South Carolina. The "red-shirts" did break up one Republican meeting when the Governor was in the neighborhood, but he was fully eight miles away engaged in a peaceful hunt. The South Carolina bulldozers are evidently very much afraid of Wade Hampton.

Not only has Mayor Ely refrained from reappointing Mr. "Directory" Goulding as one of the Commissioners of Education, but he has made his action all the more noticeable by reappointing all of Mr. Goulding's colleagues whose terms expire at the same time with his. The Mayor thus justifies the hopes which were entertained, that he would not mar his record in the closing days of his administration with such a discreditable act as Mr. Goulding's retention would have been universally admitted to be.

It seems necessary to remind our enterprising contemporaries again of the necessity of not outstripping, in too marked a manner, the detective efforts of the police in the Stewart case. It is naturally humiliating to the men whose business it is to detect the authors of this crime, to find that they are, so far, unable to apprehend the real criminals or to trace the body, while our enterprising contemporaries have captured swarms of prisoners and discovered enough bodies to convince us that the robbers of Mr. Stewart's grave must have carried off a whole cemetery. That Judge Hilton solemnly declares that he has no knowledge of the whereabouts of the remains or of the thieves, and is still as much in the dark as ever, is merely, of course, a proof of Judge Hilton's utter lack of detective ability; and that the police as solemnly make the same declaration is, no doubt, merely a proof of the same incapacity. But our enterprising contemporaries have it in their power to spare the professional pride of the police, at least, by taking fewer prisoners and lessening their daily average of corpses.

What does this mean? A town in this staunch old State of New-York, not in Missouri or Tennessee, solemnly votes to repudiate \$100,000 of its bonds, issued in aid of the Midland Railroad. It is said that "in-

"formality is alleged" in their issue. What informality can justify such a step, when the faith of the community which issued these bonds has been pledged for years past to their payment, and the bonds had arrived within a dozen years of maturity? The public will wait, with a keen interest, to learn what arguments were used to bring about such action, on what pretext a whole community fastened upon itself the dark brand of "repudiation." That is a title which is not popular in these parts, and if it shall be found that this unexpected appearance of it is, in any way, an outcome of the political movement which is hostile to all honest debts and all fair dealing among men and municipalities and States, the next election will be likely to show that the party of repudiation in this Commonwealth is a very small party indeed.

As no reply was received from the Amer up to yesterday, the British army has been ordered to advance. This is announced by a Conservative journal, and there is no reason to doubt its accuracy. Lord Cranbrook's dispatch, which the Government has published, is undoubtedly intended to explain why England is about to invade Afghanistan. It is a tardy recognition of the public right to know something of the mysterious plotting which has attended every step in the Anglo-Afghan dispute. As the document gave warning that unless a clear and satisfactory reply from the Amer were received by yesterday he must be treated as "a declared enemy," it was tantamount to a declaration of war. In India, the 34,000 men assembled at Peshawar, Kohat, and Quetta have been chafing for the order to march. As time is precious at this season, it is probable that they will promptly cross the frontier. Thus, without consulting Parliament or the people, England drifts into a serious war.

## THE ISSUE AT THE SOUTH.

One of the most important statements of our South Carolina correspondent has been quickly confirmed. On the 16th he wrote from Kingstree: "I hear from the colored people that 'open threats have been made to prosecute for perjury before a trial justice here any negro who testifies against the white people,' and I heard one Supervisor say that unless the 'Federal Government would guarantee him protection from such prosecution he would give no testimony at all. He did not propose to go to jail for testifying the truth." Printing this letter yesterday, we printed at the same time a private letter telegraphed from Washington, relating the prompt fulfillment of these threats. It appears from this communication that when the Federal Commissioner began the examination of witnesses at Kingstree, two of the "red-shirt" State solicitors stationed themselves in the room, made notes of the testimony, and as soon as the Commissioner's back was turned issued warrants on complaint of perjury, and proceeded to lock up the men who had given evidence of fraud and violence at the election. Several unfortunate Republicans were in jail, at latest advice, for "testifying the truth" to a United States Commissioner. Others were in hiding; and there seemed to be a general belief among the colored people that the prisoners were in danger of personal violence. Of course the taking of testimony under such circumstances is likely to be effectually stopped, and as long as the "red-shirts" are unmolested there is no probability of the punishment of any election frauds in South Carolina. Law is suspended in that State. The Government is administered by the rifle.

Another letter from South Carolina, printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, describes the behavior of the "red-shirts" on the day of the election. The "best men" were "heeled" on that occasion, and the operation of stuffing the ballot-boxes was varied with the shooting, shouting, drinking, swearing, and abuse of the weak and ignorant by which it is the custom of the Southern gentleman, now that the era of peace and reconciliation has begun, to vindicate his manhood. It is impossible to read this description of the scenes in Hampton County without being forcibly reminded of the performances at Columbia two years ago, when General Hampton and his friends undertook to settle the legal points at issue in the canvassing of the votes, by summoning "all the right men" to "come to State Fair ostensibly," and to "bring rifles if they could be concealed," while Colonel Pelton and his secret agent were corresponding in cipher about the purchase of four State Senators and a "couple" of new negroes in the other House. The South Carolina method of dealing with political questions does not change. It is the same arrogant, imperious, brutal and barbarous method to-day that it was all through the slavery controversy and the great rebellion. To-day, as of old, "the colored people, even where they have the numerical majority, cannot hold their own against the superior intelligence, means and courage of the whites." That is the language of THE CHARLOTTE NEWS AND COURIER. What that organ has in mind when it talks about "means" and "courage" the country now understands.

There is no longer reason to be surprised at the phenomenal election which, with no imaginable cause for a change in public sentiment, suddenly wiped out the time-honored Republican majorities in every county of South Carolina except Beaufort, and rolled up enormous apparent votes for the white man's ticket in localities where the preponderance of the population was enormous on the other side. The Democratic majorities polled—or rather returned—in the negro counties were so vast as to be preposterous. Six thousand in Abbeville, 4,000 in Barnwell, 6,000 in Charleston, 3,000 in York, 2,500 in Chester, 2,800 in Richland, 7,000 in Edgefield—these are specimen majorities manufactured by the shot-gun or the tissue-paper ballot. And it must be remembered that these monumental frauds, perpetrated under the protection of rifle-clubs, and protected now by a violent defiance of the Federal authority, are the means by which the "red-shirts" not only subvert their own State, but combat the lawful votes of honest men at the North and propose to rule us, and to appropriate our money.

## THE DUTY OF THE NORTH.

"What are you going to do about it?" insolently asked Tweed. In the same spirit, these who have made the South solid by fraudulent and criminal means ask, when their deeds are exposed, "What are you going to do about it?" The Union has been reconstructed, they say, and the South has been restored to all the self-government which other States enjoy. If there are frauds in the elections in Northern States, those States alone have power to remedy them, and the South, in like manner, must be left to ascertain for itself whether its elections are free and fair, and to apply remedies or penalties if wrongs

appear to exist. The South is in the Union and has its representation in Congress, and will take care that questions of the election of Southern representatives are settled in accordance with the will of "the people of the South"—who, be it understood, are white Democrats. So reason the defenders of what is called "self-government" at the South, and they end by asking, "What are you going to do about it?"

"First, we propose to attempt the faithful enforcement of those laws of the United States which were designed to prevent the success of force or fraud in the election of Representatives and Presidential electors. United States Supervisors and United States District-Attorneys will be called upon to do their duty faithfully, precisely the same as they would in any Northern State where elections had not been free or fair. But it is evident that their task will be very difficult, if public opinion at the South sustains or shields violations of law. In that case, it will be very hard to find witnesses who will venture to testify to facts within their knowledge. Perhaps it will be found impossible to get juries to act fearlessly and impartially; possibly the fear of witnesses, or their persecution under State laws, may block the wheels of justice; possibly, in other cases, the officials may be lukewarm. It is plain that, in any district where the dominant public opinion stubbornly defends fraud and shields crime, full judicial exposure and punishment may be rendered impossible. This may possibly prove to be the case throughout a large part of the Southern States. If so, the question will again arise, 'What are you going to do about it?'"

When that condition of things is proved to exist, it will be time to consider what other steps the Government can take. At present, it is enough to say that there may be found remedies where the state of things is such that enforcement of the civil laws is rendered impossible. But there is a tribunal to which an appeal can be made without long delay—to which, indeed, appeal has been made already. It is a tribunal which the South is too apt to disregard; which, indeed, it hardly recognizes the existence of, perhaps because at the South it hardly exists. Appeal will be made to the tribunal of public opinion.

After all, public opinion is the supreme power in this country. Constitutions, and laws, and elections, and votes in Congress, and judicial proceedings are, in the long run, subject to public opinion; in fact, they are little more than the regulated and formal assemblage and expression of it. To the ballot-box stuffer of South Carolina, or the bulldozer of Louisiana, it may seem that public opinion is impotent, and its expression little better than an amusing farce; and so Tweed thought. Long familiarity with the tricks and crimes by which the expression of public opinion may be prevented or perverted, or falsified, often makes men blind to the fact that there is any such force at all behind the machinery which they manipulate. But it is, in the end, it sent Tweed to jail. It has made it impossible for Mr. Tilden ever to be the Presidential candidate of any party. And it will finally reach a very just and rigorous settlement with the Solid South.

The trial at that bar has begun already. As fast as the South has become solid, by means which public opinion begins to understand, the North has become united. That means that voters by the hundred thousand have decided not to support a party which countenances corruption and fraud and systematic assassination and massacre. It means that a great many voters who were disposed, not long ago, to reject the Republican party for either of several reasons, have once more determined to stand to that party until they have stamped out of existence a Democracy which seeks to obtain power by such means as have produced a Solid South. There is no excitement about this change of purpose. No clap-trap has produced it. Shallow falsehoods about the "perfect freedom" and "absolute quiet" at the South have not concealed, and will not conceal, evidence of the methods by which enormous Republican majorities have been trampled out or disfranchised in the count. Every day, at that bar of public opinion, the trial of this case goes on, and every day the free North becomes more and more determined to stand together at the polls until there shall be a free South. If the Southern people themselves take active measures to expose, seize and punish their own criminals, and to prevent crime against free government in future, they will do something to counteract the work done hitherto. If they so defend fraud and sustain crime that punishment of the guilty is rendered impossible, let them take warning that no man for whom the South votes will ever be chosen President, or enjoy in any future Congress the position of leader of a majority. The Solid South is virtually disfranchising itself by its frauds and crimes.

## CONTROLLER KNOX'S REPORT.

The most valuable documents produced in this country, bearing upon the currency question, are the yearly reports of Controller Knox. It is to be regretted that the report about to be presented, embodying a vast amount of information regarding the working of the banking systems of this country at different periods, and of other countries, cannot secure intelligent and appreciative attention from every voter. It is not merely an elaborate report upon the operations of the National banking system, but it contrasts with that system, at all important points, the more numerous State and private banks which now exist, the State bank systems which existed before the war, and the banking system of Great Britain. It must be added, as an especial credit to Mr. Knox, that the entire accuracy of his reports and computations never has been challenged.

The forthcoming report surveys a field occupied by 6,456 banks in all, having \$675,000,000 of capital, and holding \$1,920,000,000 of deposits. The fact that 3,700 private and State banks, which are now in existence, do not see fit to organize as National banks, and to share the advantages of circulation, is used with great force. The report shows that 273 of the National banks have gone into voluntary liquidation, having \$9,200,000 circulation, and that other banks have voluntarily surrendered \$66,000,000, or \$29,400,000 more circulation than has been issued to banks during the same period. It is justly urged that the banks themselves—both those within the National system and those outside of it—thus afford ample proof that the advantages of circulation are not found attractive, in view of the many restrictions which the National Banking Act imposes for the protection of the public.

It is a new and important point that the National Bank Act, in requiring capital to be fully paid, secures a much higher degree of protection than exists under the British system. The British banks, according to the latest reports, have capital amounting to only 10.72 per cent of their liabilities, while the

ratio of United States National banks is 40.88 per cent. The ratio of capital and surplus to liabilities is 23.07 per cent in Great Britain, and 54.73 per cent in United States National banks. The method of redemption, though another onerous provision to the banks, is far superior to any previously existing in this country. The law requiring accumulation of surplus, under which profits now amounting to \$117,000,000 are held back from owners of shares for the protection of creditors, is another important feature, and it is noticed that the surplus has steadily decreased since June, 1875, no less than \$64,000,000 of losses having been charged off during the past three years—a sum equal to 7 per cent of the entire capital. Elaborate tables are given showing the dividends paid in each State, and it appears that about one-tenth of the banking capital now pays no dividend.

Another important burden is the tax which the banks bear. They have paid in all \$86,000,000 to the United States, and their entire taxes, National, State and local, have amounted to \$66,761,000 within the past four years. In respect to constant publicity of operations, too, the system is incomparably superior to that of Great Britain, and no such safeguard was obtained under the old State bank systems. An extraordinary degree of safety has resulted. Only sixty-nine banks have failed from the establishment of the system, and the loss to the public and to creditors on account of all these failures, extending through fifteen years, has been only \$6,400,000. It is a fact of startling importance that the known losses by failure of the few State and savings banks, during the last year alone, exceed largely all losses sustained by failure of any of the National banks during fifteen years of trial and disaster.

Controller Knox submits a powerful array of statistics showing the importance of the National system in the placing and refunding of the public debt, and points out the obvious fact that refunding and reduction in the rate of interest must be stopped by any legislation abolishing or crippling the National banks. His demonstration that the actual advantages of circulation do not exceed 2.43 per cent is very conclusive, and it is not strange that, in view of all the restrictions and burdens named, there is no greater desire to secure those advantages. The report is an admirable one, and it should receive most careful and candid attention from all men who are called upon to discuss or to act upon the question of the National currency.

## LED TO GLORY.

So there's to be a tableau and a panorama. It was announced by that eloquent and impassioned orator, Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, in his recent speech before the Georgia Legislature, in which he repelled with indignation the charge that "we of 'the South,' and 'we of the Democratic party,' mean any other revolution than 'from fraud to honesty, from extravagance to economy, from ruin to prosperity, from unconstitutional republicanism to constitutional democracy.'" Says the Georgia orator in his own lofty manner: "To take this country by the hand and lead it back to glory and prosperity is the mission 'of the Democracy.'" This is a new statement of it, or else there's been a change of "mission" since the party last had a chance to control the Government. Its mission then was very obviously to take this country by the throat instead of by the hand, and as for leading it to glory—it may be so, but we suspect the country would have reached it in the same way with the young girl whose "suffering ended with the day."

"But when the sun, in all his state,  
 Blinded the Eastern skies,  
 She passed forth in glory's morning gate,  
 And walked in Paradise."

Doubtless Mr. Hill speaks by the card when he announces this mission of the Democracy, and we may as well get ready for the procession. The nations of the earth will accordingly fall out on either side and let the Democracy lead in the American Republic by the hand, with Mr. Ben Hill as master of ceremonies. Possibly the Muse of History will recognize both Mr. Ben Hill and the red-nosed party that has taken the country by the hand, and will say, "I've seen this gang before. Eighteen years ago they took this country by the hand and undertook to lead it to glory as Abraham 'did Isaac, with a carving-knife and many 'fazots.' But I thought she was rescued. How 'is this?' And Mr. Ben Hill will petulantly reply, 'Oh, why call up the past and revive the animosities of the war? All that is over, and we are now a happy and united people.' The Democratic party has magnanimously forgiven the persons who stopped the way when 'we started to lead the country up to glory in '1861, and has consented to resume its mission. 'We have now started out once more for 'Glory, and this time propose to fetch it sure.' Then the herald will proclaim, 'Make way everybody! Ben Hill and the Democracy 'come this way, leading the American Republic back to glory.'"

And all the world will fall back in veneration, and the Muse of History will meditatively remark: "Well, if that doesn't beat 'the cipher dispatches! If that poor girl 'doesn't know any better, let those fellows take 'her by the hand, she deserves to go to glory 'across lots.'"

## THE CASE OF COLONEL DWIGHT.

Has a man a right to obtain the largest amount of insurance upon his life which he can possibly carry? Colonel Walton Dwight was insured for about a quarter of a million of dollars. He died not long afterward. If his policy had been for any small or comparatively small sum, the money would have been promptly paid by the losing company. There would have been no suspicion of fraudulent intent. But when a man strains every nerve to insure himself for large amounts, in an unusually large number of companies, it cannot be denied that the circumstances are at least unusual, or that it demands close and thorough investigation.

No reproach can therefore attach to the companies which have determined to make a rigid inquiry into the facts of Colonel Dwight's death; and should nothing be discovered to forbid it, to provide comfortably for them. There should, therefore, be some limit to the number and amount of risks in different offices upon a single life. But Colonel Dwight may have acted with perfect honesty. He had been rich. His idea of a competence may, therefore, have been a high one. He had been assisted in his private fortune, and he may have desired that those should be more than repaid. It is also stated that he intended to raise money on the security of these policies, for the purpose of embarking again in business. Moreover, he was a person of a speculative turn, and may have been not indomped to play in this lottery, even though the prizes were not to be paid to him personally. His is not by any means a singular instance of multiplied insurances

effected by a man on his life. Colonel Dwight appears in the main to have acted in a fair and straightforward manner in taking out the policies, in only one instance making a concealment, which he afterwards acknowledged frankly with the excuse that it was made inadvertently. The theory that he committed suicide to secure an ample provision for his family is one which may be raised in any case of loss by the losing company.

The amount insured upon Colonel Dwight's life was exceptionally large—much larger in fact than it ought to have been. It being this fact which has created all existing doubts, we do not see that holders of policies for reasonable amounts need experience any apprehension of dispute after their death. It is one of the probable evils of this affair that it will necessarily create distrust and doubt in some minds, as it surely ought not to do. The companies exercise no more than a reasonable precaution. They are acting for the benefit of the whole body of the assured. They are saving money for widows and orphans, if they effectually guard themselves against the payment of unjust claims. If Colonel Dwight committed suicide, either directly or by imprudently exposing himself with suicidal intent, the companies ought not to pay. The last suspicion, however, will be a difficult one to confirm. Of course, no company will undertake the task of supervising the personal habits of the assured after the policy has been fairly issued. If he kills himself, it must be in direct contravention of the terms of that policy. Otherwise, the company must pay, and, in most instances, will pay willingly.

The Commercial Advertiser, commenting on the Tilden scheme in Pennsylvania, remarks that "the distinguished Speaker of the House, Mr. Randall, and Mr. Scott, of Erie, the colleague in the Northwest of Mr. Perry Smith, and also their confidential newspapers, are said to be in the movement." What a good old-fashioned coparceny this makes! Mr. Randall is the friend who telegraphed to Mr. Tilden from New-Orleans, in the heat of the cipher campaign, that some one "with full authority" ought to come there and fix things. And Mr. Perry Smith is a person who seems to have received from Gramercy Park in those days various communications of a very confidential character indeed. The cipherers took the liberty of spelling his first name "Perry," because they could find that word in their little Pocket Dictionary, and after turning him into a Perry they translated his name "Perrine Socinian." It was no less virtuous and businesslike a man than Sam Weed who telegraphed in cipher to E. L. Parrish, at Tallahassee: "Read following to Perry Smith and act in harmony: 'Cannot antagonism of Board be prevented? Should instanter at any cost?'" And Mr. Parrish, who only half recognized Smith under the cipher name of "Perrine Socinian," telegraphed back to Pelton: "Double you mention Perrine twenty-three Socinian?" "Do you mean Perry W. Smith?" It will be highly satisfactory to bring "Perrine Socinian" into the keen, bright sunlight of publicity once more.

A recent event—it may be said several recent events of a like character—have brought two words into frequent use. We hear a great deal of Vampires and Ghouls. It is so generally understood that these represent something so highly horrible, that we hasten to say that both are fabulous creatures. A vampire is a person who, having died and been regularly and decently buried, leaves the tomb to disturb the living, to create a noise in their homes and to kill them by sucking their blood. When a vampire was suspected, measures were taken to prevent him from vacating again his narrow house to which he always returned. A ghoul is a Persian or Arabian monster who feeds on human flesh, and robs the grave to satisfy its appetite. Ressurrection-men, therefore, may properly be called ghouls, but not vampires; but it is just as well to call them something else, as they usually reside in cities, whereas ghouls were supposed to be rural monsters. There is an interesting poem called "The Vampire," written by Dr. Poldoni, in Byron's time, and attributed to his lordship when published. Fortunately it is now scarce, for it is an extremely disagreeable production, which it is to be hoped nobody will take occasion to reprint.

As Mr. Denis Kearney rolls Westward toward the sand-lots he can felicitate himself on having made a very satisfactory venture when he abandoned his dray and went into business as an agitator. To be sure, his invasion of the East has not materially helped "the cause," but it has brought pleasure and profit to Mr. Kearney. He has been interviewed and quoted as if his alleged opinions were worth quoting. And while he was accumulating glory, he accumulated enough money to give himself and Mrs. Kearney, to say nothing of the young Kearneys and the private secretary, a nice airing across the continent, and he goes home with more money and more glory than he could have earned with several drays in several good years. Perhaps the laborers who have assessed themselves to help support him out of their hard earnings will take a different view of the case.

The Black Prince, which has arrived at Halifax, under command of the Duke of Edinburgh, is perhaps the largest war vessel that has ever visited American waters. This ironclad has 4½ inch armor, carries 10 twelve, and 16 six and a half ton guns, and is 308 feet long. Her tonnage is rated at 9,137, and the horse-power of her engines at 5,400. Despite her great proportions the Black Prince is almost valueless for naval warfare, and is adapted only for preying on merchantmen. Her royal captain, as the second son of Queen Victoria and son-in-law of the Russian Czar, will add importance to the coming vice-regal reception.

While we desire to give due and impartial credit to the deserving, we trust it will not be considered unfair to put it upon record that since the election the Pennsylvania Democratic organs, as a class, have succeeded in exhibiting a greater amount of emotion than any other newspapers in the country.

Italians in New-York desiring to sign the address of congratulation to King Humbert on his fortunate escape from assassination, may do so by calling at the office of the Italian Consulate, where the address will remain until next Friday afternoon.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

Wade Hampton is the bulldozer's sorriest victim. The "chivalrous South Carolinian" in a red shirt is a noble bird.

Randall's reflection for Speaker is assured. Verily the straddler shall have his reward.

Tilden will have lively work trying to capture Pennsylvania in 1880, with three rival candidates on the ground.

Planchette says Smith stole Stewart's body. Sellers says Smith anted the Copenhagen. That Smith is a very bad man.

If Tilden is really working for 1880, Nephew Pelton's prolonged absence is explained. He is "working up" Canada to balance the loss of New-York.

The Democratic Presidential calculator has discovered that his party cannot get along without New-York, which is tantamount to a discovery that it can't get along at all.

A profound gloom has settled upon the Democratic effort because he cannot dispose of THE TRIBUNE'S South Carolina correspondence by calling the writer thereof a "worthless carpet-bagger."

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine dodges the cipher business with great originality: "I don't take any stock in the cipher dispatches. I have a better opinion of human nature." That settles it.

Secretary McCarty confirms a well-known fact when he says that Iowa Republicans are for Blaine first of all candidates in 1880. He thinks they would take Grant, if they couldn't get Blaine, but there are many of them who do not like the idea of a third term.

General Ewing says he has no hope of succeeding, yet he proposes to use every opportunity to urge a repeal of the Resumption Act before January 1. The country will stand calmly by, General, and see you

butt your head against the wall. It will even bet on the wall.

Colonel Ingersoll solves the silver problem temporarily when he says the way out of it is to put more silver into the buzzard dollar. The only trouble is that the injection will have to be repeated from time to time as silver goes down in value. But the silver agitator does not want any solution which takes away the "cheap" quality of his beloved dollar.

The most startling revelation made by Congressman Buckner in his financial observations is the remark about a bimetallic standard. He admits that an attempt to circulate silver and gold under equal restrictions will reduce the country to a silver standard. He is in favor of that standard, of course; but his admission is precisely what the gold-bugs have been abused for asserting during the whole controversy. If the truth has at last worked its way into Buckner's head there is hope for the rest of the silver slanders.

General Garfield thinks of one of the great questions which now press upon the country and Congress for immediate attention and solution is what shall be done about Chinese immigration. In conversation with the Editor of THE INTELLIGENCER, of Wheeling, W. Va., the General seemed to lean toward the anti-Chinese side of the question, as he had considerable stress upon the favorite California argument against them, namely, their refusal to assimilate with our civilization. There is sufficient evidence that the Democrats hope to make some capital on this issue for the purpose of gaining strength in the Pacific States for 1880.

Postmaster-General Key has abandoned the Old Line Whig and taken as a new hobby Grant for a third term. It will be unfortunate for Grant if the championship is as fatal to him as it was to the O. L. W. Mr. Key says he went clear out to the Pacific Coast, saw a great many people, and saw scarcely anybody who was not for Grant. He is sure the General is very popular in the West, and the Pacific Slope is solid for him. Blaine has a good deal of popularity in the West too, but Grant is the first choice. Mr. Key is sure that there is an occasional whisper in the West about the General. Mr. Key has made the discovery that Blaine is not popular in New-York, which seems to indicate that California is a little too far off to furnish a suitable post for accurate observations in New-York State.

What does it mean? Since the election the Democratic and assistant Democratic editors have united in a furious support of Grant for a third term. They are sure the elections have made his nomination inevitable; that he is the only candidate the Republicans can elect, and that his nomination means "centralization." They are sending out right and left to did men who are in favor of a third term, and they promise, with earnest assurances of their personal importance. They inform their readers a dozen times a day that the Grant movement is gaining tremendously. Perhaps they are right; perhaps it is gaining, but what does that importation of terror in its support mean?

## PERSONAL.

An autographic entry made by the hand of John Milton is to be found in an old album in a library at St. Gall, Switzerland.

Colonel J. Terrell Robeson, United States Consul at Leith, arrived in this city yesterday. Colonel Robeson, after a prolonged attention to the duties of his station, visits the United States by leave for a vacation.

King Alfonso, of Spain, is quoted as saying to General Grant: "General and savior of your country, Spain is proud to greet you on her soil. Spain is the country of warriors, and you are the greatest of our age."

Mrs. Frances Freeland Broderip, the only daughter of Thomas Hood, the poet, died lately in England, in the forty-ninth year of her age. She was the widow of a country rector. She wrote, with her brother, the life of their father.

Mr. Denis Kearney has gone back to San Francisco with a "subdued demeanor." THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN says, and a promise to return to Massachusetts next year and work for Butler, provided he is backed up by respectable men.

Miss Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptor, has finished a bust of General Grant, who sat for it in Rome last Winter. Miss Lewis thinks he will be the next President, and adds that she doesn't know who is any better fitted for that position.

Senator Lamar says that the South can never forget the grand, heartfelt, splendidly generous manner in which the North, so kind and so unselfish, came to her aid with money and men and deeds, and material aid of all kinds, and words of comfort and encouragement and good cheer. It took away hard feelings long cherished and softened bitterness long felt.

The engagement of Miss Edith Cooper, only child of Mayor-elect Edward Cooper, is just announced to Mr. Lloyd S. Bryce, eldest son of General Cooper, of the University of Oxford, and is well known to the literary and other associations of the young men of New-York. The father, Colonel Bryce, changed his name from Smith to Cooper for good fortune.